



Update on National Space Policy

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National Space Council



Briefing Overview



- U.S. National Space Policy
- Space Exploration Priorities
- Commercial Space Priorities
- National Security Space Priorities



The National Space Council

- Coordinates national space policy and strengthens U.S. leadership in space
- Comprised of Cabinet-level officials from federal entities with space equities
- Active from 1989 – 1992, but remained dormant for 25 years until revival
- Seven public meetings since President reinvigorated the Council in June 2017



Current Members of the National Space Council

- Vice President (Chairman)
- Secretary of State
- Secretary of Defense
- Secretary of Commerce
- Secretary of Transportation
- Secretary of Energy
- Secretary of Homeland Security
- Director of National Intelligence
- Director of the Office of Management and Budget
- National Security Advisor
- Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
- Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
- Administrator of NASA
- Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy
- Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff



Users' Advisory Group

“The President has directed us to relaunch the National Space Council's advisory group to foster close coordination, cooperation, technology information. This group will bring together a broad range of truly exceptional Americans — men and women who are committed to advancing and renewing American leadership in space.”

— Vice President Mike Pence, October 5, 2017

- Federal Advisory Committee chartered in December 2017 to represent industry and other non-Federal stakeholders' voice
- Tasked with advising NSpC on any and all space policy issues relevant to these stakeholders
- Comprised of no more than 30 senior leaders and subject matter experts from across the space enterprise, including industry, academia, and other non-governmental organizations

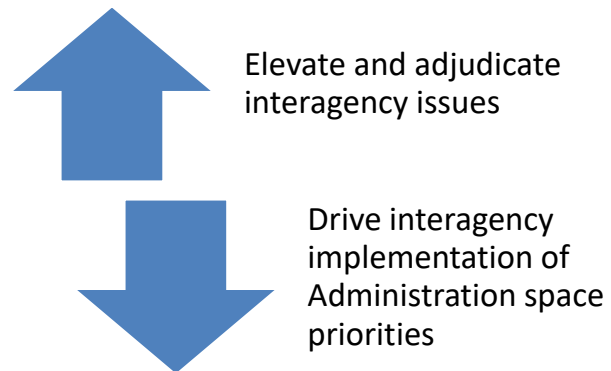
Current UAG Subcommittees

- Economic Development and Industrial Base
- Exploration and Discovery
- National Security
- Outreach and Education
- Space Policy and International Engagement
- Technology and Innovation



National Space Council Staff

- White House Office of Policy Development is formally tasked with advising and assisting the President regarding space policy and strategy
- Protect and grow the U.S. space enterprise
 - Identify and remove undue barriers
 - Help agencies fix the outdated processes
 - Act as a catalyst for success in space



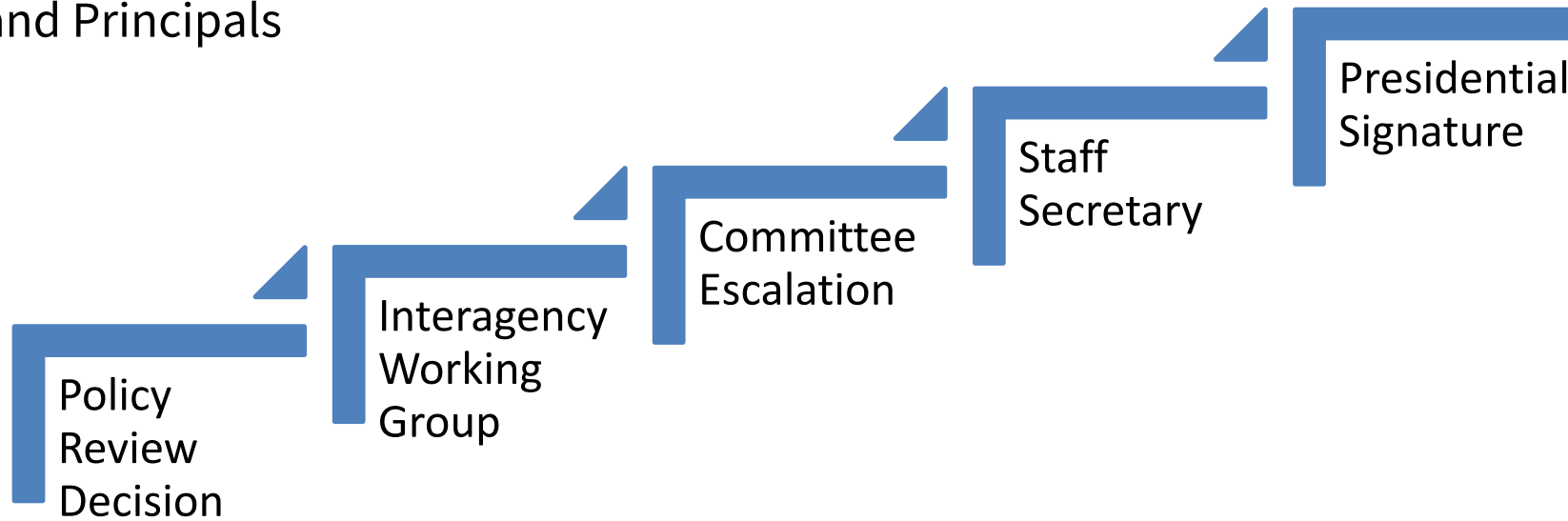
Current Staff of the National Space Council

- Executive Secretary
- Chief of Staff
- Directors for National Security, Civil, Commercial, and International Space Policy
- Director of Communications
- Executive Assistant
- Senior Policy Advisor and Policy Advisor



Policy Processes

- Vision -> Policy -> Strategy -> Implementation
- Interagency process rather than sole authorship
- Coordination across EOP components
- Deputies and Principals



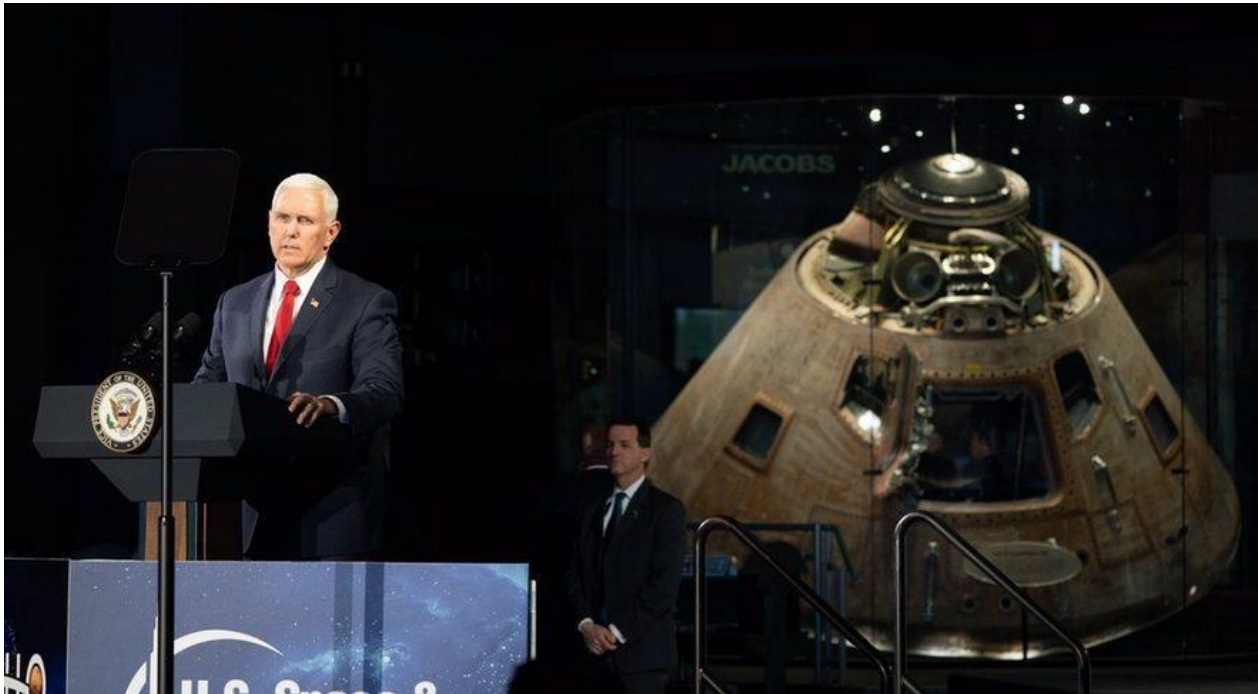


U.S. National Space Policy

- Space Policy Directives
 - SPD-1: Reinvigorating America's Human Space Exploration Program
 - SPD-2: Streamlining Regulations on Commercial Use of Space
 - SPD-3: National Space Traffic Management Policy
 - SPD-4: Establishment of the United States Space Force
- National Space Policy Update (in work)
- Executive Orders and National Security Presidential Memoranda
 - Presidential Memorandum on Launch of Spacecraft Containing Space Nuclear Systems
 - Executive Order on Strengthening National Resilience through Responsible Use of Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Services
 - Executive Order on Encouraging International Support for the Recovery and Use of Space Resources



Space Exploration Priorities

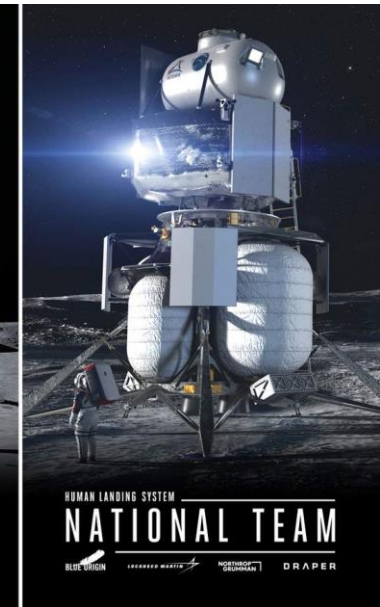
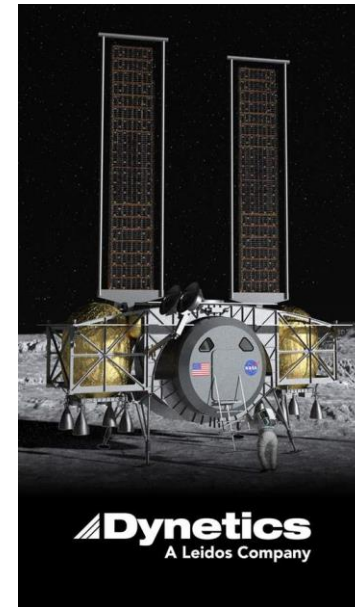


- The Human Space Exploration program at NASA is the crown jewel of our nation's Space Enterprise.
 - In December 2017, Space Policy Directive 1 redirected NASA to the Moon with commercial and international partners and then on to Mars.
 - In keeping with SPD-1, NASA has been charged with landing the next two Americans at the South Pole of the Moon by 2024, followed by a sustained presence on the Moon by 2028.
 - NASA will “use any means necessary” to ensure mission success in moving us forward to the Moon.
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- At the 50th anniversary of Apollo 11 Moon landing, the Vice President expounded on the goal, saying “We will spend weeks and months, not days and hours, on the lunar surface. This time we’re going to the moon to stay — and to explore and develop new technologies.”



Space Exploration Updates

- On May 30, 2020 American Astronauts launched on American rockets from American soil for the first time since 2011, and for the first time ever in a privately owned spacecraft on a privately owned rocket.
- On April 30, 2020 NASA awarded 3 companies to develop lunar landers as part of Human Landing System (HLS) program. First such contracts since the 1960's Apollo Lunar Module.
- One of Dynetics, SpaceX or Blue Origin will be responsible for building and operating the spacecraft that will land the next American man and first American woman on the Moon by 2024.





International Cooperation in Exploration

- New context of leadership in space differs from Apollo era
 - More spacefaring nations
 - Greater reliance on space assets
 - Increasing threats
- “America first does not mean America alone”
- The Artemis Accords initiative establishes the principles to shape engagement in shared civil space goals for peaceful exploration first on the Moon and then on Mars
- Artemis will extend American values, human presence, and economic sphere into space in cooperation with like-minded partners and allies



President Reagan at 1984 G7 Summit with
Space Station Model



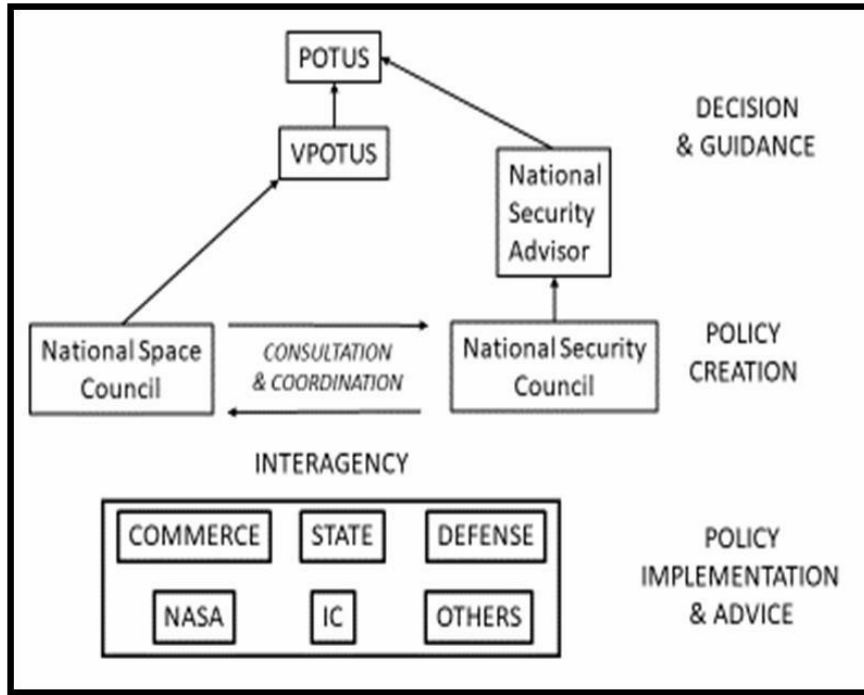
Commercial Space Priorities



- The private sector is providing increasingly sophisticated space hardware and services to global markets.
- It is crucial that the United States maintain its lead in innovation and that it remains the most attractive place for global space businesses.
- We must reform U.S. regulations that have not kept up with the speed of technology and markets.
- Economies with low regulatory burdens attract investment and jobs, which is also true for the space economy.
- The Trump Administration is streamlining and simplifying our regulatory systems for commercial space activity to strengthen competitiveness.
- Private industry working alongside a “whole-of government” approach is key to economic success that underpins both civil and military space growth, innovation, and success



National Security Space Policy



- The National Space Council and National Security Council contribute to creating and implementing National Space Policy

- Recognizes space as a key source of National Power
- Ensures consistency of policy creation and execution
- Drives consideration of Civil/Commercial space into national security decision making

“Early in this administration, the President revived the National Space Council within the White House to coordinate all space-related activities across the government, including matters related to national security”

– Vice President Mike Pence, July 20, 2019

- National Security Council

- NSPM-4 Process: PCC → DC → PC → NSPD (APNSA Chair)
- National Security specific focus (Strategic → operational)

- National Space Council

- Space Council Sessions → Presidential Space Policy Directives
- Broad sector focus (Strategic)





National Security Space Priorities

- Transform to more resilient space architectures to enhance resilience, defenses, and our ability to reconstitute impaired capabilities
- Strengthen United States and allied options to deter potential adversaries from extending conflict into space and to counter threats used by adversaries for hostile purposes
- Improve foundational capabilities, structures, and processes through improved situational awareness, intelligence, and acquisitions processes
- Foster conducive domestic and international environments by streamlining regulatory frameworks, policies, and processes to better leverage and support United States commercial industry and by pursuing bilateral and multilateral engagements to enable human exploration, promote burden sharing, and marshal cooperative threat responses





National Security Space Update

- Our adversaries continue to create and test anti-satellite and other weapons that threaten our space assets
- The National Security Strategy recognizes that “Communications and financial networks, military and intelligence systems, weather monitoring, navigation, and more have components in the space domain.”
 - *The United States considers unfettered access to and freedom to operate in space to be a vital interest. Any harmful interference with or an attack upon critical components of our space architecture that directly affects this vital U.S. interest will be met with a deliberate response at a time, place, manner, and domain of our choosing.*
- Space is now recognized as a **Geographic Combatant Command**
- The establishment of **United States Space Force** ensures the United States has a dedicated organization, structure, and means to deter aggression from our adversaries in space through attribution, signaling, resilience, credibility, and if necessary cost imposition



The United States Space Force



On December 20, 2019, President Trump signed the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act – Establishing the United States Space Force (USSF)

- Protect the Nation's interests in space and the peaceful use of space for all responsible actors, consistent with applicable law, including international law;
- Ensure unfettered use of space for United States national security purposes, the United States economy, and United States persons, partners, and allies;
- Deter aggression and defending the Nation, United States allies, and United States interests from hostile acts in and from space;
- Ensure that needed space capabilities are integrated and available to all United States Combatant Commands;
- Project military power in, from, and to space in support of our Nation's interests; and
- Develop, maintain, and improve a community of professionals focused on the national security demands of the space domain



Thank you for your attention

Questions?
